What will Mr. Webster say at Philadelphia Mr Webster arrived in the city yesterday, and took rooms at the Astor House. He is on his way to Philadelphia, where he will attend the great whig meeting to take place in that city on Tuesday next, and before which he will deliver his last and greatest speech-for his last speech is always his greatest; at least so say all his friends. A great deal of curiosity and auxiety exist relative to this speech. The present position of the whis party, the position of Mr. Webster himself, and a variety of exciting circumstances, have directed all eyes to this "great statesman," and every body is on the tiptoe of expectation to hear what he will say to the masses of the whigs at the approaching great meeting in Philadelphia. So, on every hand it is asked—"what will Mr. Webster say?"—"what topics will he take up?"—"what will he say about the tariff?"—will he tollow up his Boston speech?"-"how will he treat the Texas question?"-" will he say anything about the aboli-

The truth is, that several of the themes on which Mr. Webster has hitherto dwelt, require rather delicate handling just now. Look for instance at the tariff question-has it not been mismanaged almost as badly by the whig orators and leaders as the Texas question has been? At the outset of the campaign, these orators started into the field with loud and violent declamations about the vast benefits which the tariff had conferred upon the countrythat it had built up the manufacturers-created home market-gave the mechanics two dollars : day and roast beef-restored our commerce-and filled the whole land with rejoicing. All this answered the purpose very well amongst the manu-facturers. But when the orators went into the country amongst the farmers, they were met every where with the question-" But how comes it that we can't now get such good prices as formerly for The only answer the whig crators could give was a long rigmarole about the price of sheeting, and the vast improvement in the sale of pins, nails and needles. But in the mean time the moeratic orators step in, and thus address the farmers : "Oh ! never mind, we'll protect you-we'll see that you get the good old prices for your producewe don't go for laws which benefit one class at the expense of the others-which put money into the pockets of the manufacturers, and reduce the price of your hard labor and honest industry." And thus the whig thunder is taken from them, and directed against themselves, in consequence of the bad management and ridiculous policy of their leaders and orators. How, then, is Mr. Webster going to put all to right? What does he intend to say to the farmers about the tariff?

Then again with respect to Texas; was there ever exhibited to any community such an indiscreet and unwise course of agitation as that pursued by the whig orators, editors, and leaders on this subject? From the first jump the whig leaders here at the North have been stiring up the people against the annexation of Texas, on the ground that it would tend to the extension and perpetuation of slavery. They have declaimed against it—shouted against it—sung against it—sworn against it—thundered away in all possible sorts of ways against it-and what is the result? Why the abolitionists have been stimulated to greater activity and zeal than ever they have displayed, and actually say that they rather desire to see the annexation of Texas, as their question of slavery would be presented in its fullest and broadest aspect, so that they might the more effectually crush it! Thus again have the whigs manufactured whips for their own chastisement, and by the bad tactics, folly and ignorance of their leaders and orators been brought into position of extremest peril, when they expected to reach a position of invincible superiority. What, then, it is very naturally asked in such a state of affairs-what will Mr. Webster say about the Texas question?

In all this contest Mr. Clay has discovered how

immeasureably superior he is in point of judgment, good sense, discernment, and generalship to his supporters here at the North, and particularly Mr. Webster. On the tariff and on the Texas questions, Mr. Clay has taken far safer and more tenable ground than that to which the party have been driven by his professed leading adherents. We shall see, however, what course Mr. Webster may take on Tuesday next, and in order to let the country know it, and to show the whigs that we intend doing them full justice, we shall send our 'unrivalled corps" of reporters to Philadelphia, and, as usual, give the earliest, fullest and most accurate report of Mr. Webster's great speech.

THE ABSURDITIES OF POLITICS .- Nothing is more remarkable in the party press than the absurdities and contradictions, and ridiculous opinions, to which they commit themselves, in their eagerness to impeach the motives and misrepresent the designs of their opponents. One of these absurdities which has been much dwelt on by a certain portion of the party press during the last few days, has struck us very forcibly.

A number of these ridiculous, absurd and silly

party newspapers have been filled with long, frightful stories about the import of British gold into this country, for the purpose of helping the locolocos to elect Mr. Polk. In some of the very same papers we find long and pathetic appeals to the people of the United States to oppose the election of Mr. Polk, on the ground that that event would inevitably lead to war with England! Now, only observe the contradictory nature of these assertion and statements, and appeals, made by the same party papers. The British want Mr. Polk elected, and are contributing any quantity of gold, in order to elect him, and that they may get the tariff repealed; and, in the very same breath, we'are told by the same oracles, the British don't want Mr. Polk elected, because he will annex Texas, and get the two countries involved in a war! Cannot men of sense see the utter absurdity of all this? The one set of assertions are entirely nugatory of the other, and both are, in fact, so ridiculous as to be unworthy of serious comment. The truth is, that whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk be elected, we verily believe that a moderate tariff will be just as salutary and just as certain under the administration of one an of the other; and that we will be just as far removed from danger of a war with England, with Mr. Polk as with Mr. Clay at the head of the

MR. MACREADY'S FAREWELL ADDRESS .- The address of Mr. Macready, in bidding farewell to the audience at the Park, on Friday night, and which we gave in full yesterday morning, has excited a good deal of criticism and remark. Many of the judicious and intelligent theatre-going people conceive it as exceedingly egotistical and conceitedothers think it was not in very good taste. Some of the actors think that he was impertment—others think that he was very just. Numbers ask, "does Mr. Macready think that Forrest-that our own native talent, has done nothing to keep the drama alive ?" Many of the ladies think that it was very fine, and that the tie of Mr. Macready's white neckcloth was marvellously artistical. Altogether, the public are about as well agreed on the subject as they generally are on most matters on which their judgment is exercised. That the address was sufficiently characteristic to be highly egetis tical, we admit, but the views of the player's duties and vocation, was well and timely stated, and th general remarks on the drama itself, have been often presented in this journal. With artists of a high order to sustain it, the drama is always certain of securing a large measure of public favor. But where are we to get these artists. Mr. Ma-cready is "the last of the cocked hats" on the Eaglish stage, and we must look to our own great country for the elevated dramatic genius which is destined to revive the fortunes of the art.

Canada

The Governor of Canada has at last made up his mind to appeal to the people, and accordingly the Provincial Parliament is dissolved, and write are issued for a new election. Against this step there will be few to remonstrate; it is one of the most popular acts of Sir C. Metcalfe's administration, and deservedly so; it is a most happy tour d'addresse of the Governor, for nothing short of that can be an act, which, while it was intended to please himself, will please all his refractory Canadian fellow subjects besides.

But to take up the matter seriously, one cannot

avoid enquiring from what cause has the Canadian Governor been influenced to do now spontaneously, deliberately, that which he has refused to do for the last nine months. During that time, loud and long have been the calls of the people for a Parliament, for responsible advisers, for a proper Executive Council, and all these demands were unheeded; Sir C. Metcalfe, for some reason or other, which a person disposed to judge charitably of the acts of a respectable man, feels greatly at a loss to discera, preferred to give them a taste of his one man power rather than apply the salutary power of the constitution. At last, however, advisers have been selected, composed of men after the Governor's own heart; of men of me'al and of pluck; men such as old Mr. Viger and Mr. Draper and Mr. Morris, who have their minds made up like their master on every subject, and who will not swerve an inch to the pressure from without, even to avert a revolution. Firm as Foxites, they and Sir C. Metcalfe, after failing in a ten months attempt to cajole, will undertake to withstand and out-general the representatives of the Canadian people. And is it really possible that the Gover-nor of Canada, encouraged by the support of old Mr. Viger, who is deserted by three-fourths of his former friends; of Mr. Draper, whose ultra-opinions are hateful to the bulk of the people, or Mr. Mor-ris, who although cannie and civil, is nothing of a statesman, is it possible that, with such cham-pions as these, he calculates upon ruling the country through a mere clique, and of successfully as serting the right of a Governor to expound and apply constitutional doctrines precisely in his own way, and to suit himself alone and his own prede

There is some difficulty, we say again, in con ceiving that a man of a great deal of common sense like Sir C. Metcalfe, can hope with such a cause, and with such auxiliaries, to contend with the people of Canada in their representative assembly; to grapple with the advocates of liberal principles in the persons of Baldwin, Sullivan, Boulton, Lalontaine, and several others, each of whom far above any of their antagonists, not only in pint of ability, but in consistency of popularity Such fallacious views will, if persisted in, after the will of the people is declared—as it surely will be through their representatives, as hostile to all arrogant and imperious claims to irresponsible powerlead to a recurrence of the same scenes as those which were enacted during two or three years of civil war. If it be the desire of those who are sworn to govern that province with a regard for its best interests, to avert intestine commotion, keen animosity, martial law, state prosecutions, and perhaps bloodshed, they should look to it in time; renounce all projects of contending with their true masters, the people; and, if not prepared to yield a willing and faithful service, quit the station as soon as possible.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The ecclesiastical Convention, which had its sessions in this city last week, has created as much excitement in certain classes of society, in consequence of the difficulties, disputes, quarrels and controversies which characterised it, as that which we perceive everywhere around us, growing out of the violent conest now raging relative to the two Presidential candidates, and the possession of "the spoils."-Singularly enough at the very same time and mo ment, and when there was so much brightness in the heavens above, -so much calmness and cool-ness in the earth below, -and for aught that we know, so much peace and repose under the earth, on Friday evening we were presented with the singular spectacle of a body of venerable, pious, and holy men of God, ministers and elders quarrelling and fighting with all the intellectual weapons of excited controversy, and the members of the "Empire" and "Knickerbocker" clubs pounding and pummelling each other with all sorts of carnal reapons in the Bowery and about the Park.

We are, therefore, not at all surprised-por can any one be surprised-no, not even the angels in Heaven nor the saints who have assumed their seats of glory, at the rowdyism and insurrectionary spirit which is exhibited in the streets of New York during a political contest, when we see at the same time that the very fathers of the church cannot keep their tempers, and forget altogether the duties of their solemn and sacred position-cannot even behave to each other like gentlemen-filling the church of St. John's with their jealousies, disagreements and heartournings. And about what is ill this unholy warfare in the Episcopal church ?-Something which they call "Puseyism," but which we believe is simply the possession of "the spoils."

The conduct of this Convention presented some triking points of rebuke, as well as of approbaon. If it be the sincere belief of the clergy and laity that the church is one and indivisible, and that they possess precisely no more nor no less than the original power communicated to the holy apostles, they are perfectly right in holding But we suspect that they have made a great mistake when they attempt to exclude the press, and are so disobliging as to refuse to extend ordi nary courtesy to the representatives of the great body of the people, the representatives of the newspaper press. Here the Convention made a fatal mistake. What have they to fear from the public eye ? There can be no objection to giving an increase of salary to Bishop Onderdonk, if he requires it—and we understand he does-because the property of Trinity Church is quite able to bear the added burden. They have all got fat within the last few years, and it is proper that they should be supported in a decent way. But there is a point beyond which, if they go, they will get themselves into difficulty, not only within their own pale, but also with the world at large; and in that very turning point has the Episcopal church now placed itself.

DR. LARDNER'S SABBATH LECTURE-The interest which was excited by the lecture on natural religion, given on the Sunday evenings by Dr. Lard ner a few weeks since, has induced him to com mence a short series of such discourses, the first o which will be delivered at Palmo's to-morrow Evening. The subject selected is the "Immortality of the Soul proved by the Phenomena of Na ture and the Laws of Physics." The light of Nature and Reason is thus brought to corroborate the assurances received from the voice of Revelation We have been assured that already the doubts of more than one skeptic have been removed by these discourses, and we know of no rervice which can be more valuable and acceptable to the Christian community than the clearing thus way for the admission of gospel truth. We noticed before and expect to notice again among the audience on Sunday evenings, many of the most respectable among our church-going citizens.

DEATH OF A NEW YORKER. - The State Artillery DEATH OF A NEW YORKER.—The State Artillery Company returned yesterday morning on the Croole, from Pensacota. On the last day of its stay in that cit, a gloom was thrown over the encampment, by the death of Alexander Watson, Jr., member of the Artillery Hir remains were followed to the grave by his brother of liers, and a numerous concourse of naval officers and citizens of the place. Mr. Watson, at the time of his teath, was first Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of Jobile, and Major of the 42d Regiment of Alabama Minita. He has been, in years past, largely engaged in commercial business in Mobile, and was extensively known throughout the city and county. He was born in Ne x York, where his relations principally live, with the exception of a sister, resuling, we are told, in Montgomery, Alavama.—Mobile Heratd, Sep. 21.

Cricketing-single Wicket Match between Messrs. Winkworth and Wright, for Two Hundred Dollars.

On Thursday evening last, some time after the onclusion of the Great Cricket Match between the players of Canada and the St. George's Club of this city, a single wicket match was agreed upon to be played between the two crack players of each party, for \$200. It may be recollected that Mr. Wright bowled Mr. Winkworth out in the match before alluded to; a circumstance that ne ver before took place in either of the two great matches played by the St. George's and the Toron to Clubs, and which was pretty generally thought previously no member of the St. George's was able to perform; such being deemed the excellence of Mr. Winkworth's batting, which was only

on Friday morning, shortly after 12 o'clock the wicket was pitched, and Messrs. Groom and Barber selected for judges; the former on behalf of Mr. Wright and the latter for Mr. Winkwerth.— The latter gentleman proceeded to play, which was most beautiful—cautious, steady, and certain, frequently eliciting great applause from the specta-tors. He remained in upwards of two hours, re-ceiving near upon 150 balls and defying some of the most beautiful bowling of Mr. Wright, until at length one of the balls struck the side of his foot, glanced off, and struck his wicket, just after he

the most beautiful bowling of Mr. Wright, until a length one of the balls struck the side of his foot, glanced off, and struck his wicket, just after he he had completed his 40th run.

Mr. Wright then proceeded to take the bat, and some beautiful play succeeded. Never came together a pair of more equal players; they were the admiration of all on the ground; the whole of the play was so excellent, there was no possibility of particularizing. Mr. Wright remained in about the same time as his opponent, receiving about the same number of balls, making thirty-four runs, when a rather wide ball glanced from his bat and put his wicket down. It now being near sun down, it was agreed upon that the play should be proceeded with on the following morning at the hour appointed, both parties with a considerable number of friends and supporters, were on the ground; neither appeared in very good working order. Mr. Wright from his three day's previous heavy bowling, complained very much of violent pains in his arms, and expressed his fear that he should not be able to bow in his usual style, or with the same force or certainty. Mr. Winkworth was rather lame from some severe blows he had received in his previous play, and was fearful that he should not make much running; at the same time, refused thirty runs for his next innings. The betting was somewhere about 5 to 4 on Mr. Winkworth, 6 to 4 taken readily.

Mr. Winkworth proceeded to play cautiously, but Wright's second ball glanced off his leg and put his wicket down; thus at once, as was generally thought, throwing his chance overboard altogether. Mr Wright having only to make seven to win. This reversed the betting entirely, and 6 to 4 was freely offered on Wright with but lew takers. In general opinion the game was thought to be like the handle of a judge—the chapter of accidents alone able to alter the prospect.

Mr. Wright then proceeded to play, and Winkworth to bowl rather slowly at first, but as dead as ever upon the wicket, which was well protected in Mr. Wright out,

Ma. Wirkworth.

First Innings.
40 b. Wright,
Ma. Waiost.
34, b. Wlakworth,
St. George's Club meeting with a second defeat during the week.

The following is the score of the St. George's and Toronto players last year, together with the playing of the past week:

New York, 1813.

NEW YORK, 1843. 

wouth Groom, b. Winkworth. 5 Groom, b. Winkworth. 5 Groom, b. Winkworth. 0 Sume, b. Winkworth. 0 Syme, run out. 0 Green, c. Wilson, b. Sharpe Bage, not out. 0 Wide balls 2 No balls 5 66	run out 4 run out 6 b. Winkworth 21 stumped by Philpotts 4 b. Winkworth 14 c. Winkworth 5harpe 0 b. Winkworth 7 Ryes 6 No balls 1 First Innings 66
	Total 172
Toronto	
Girdleston, b. Wheatcroft, 4   Wilson, b. Rusvell, 14   Wilson, b. Rusvell, 14   Wilson, b. Rusvell, 21   Sharpe, b. Rinssell, 0   Barwick, b. Wright, 7   Barber, b. Groom, 10   Birch, b. Wright, 2   Maddock b. Wright, 2   Maddock b. Wright, 2   Philpotts, b. Wright, 4   Robinson, not out, 0   Byes, 3   Wide balls, 9   No Ball, 1   77	mings
Thus winning with two over, and four wickets to go down.  Canadians—1811.	
First Innings.  Winkworth r. o. 12 Wilson, b. Wright 6 Birch, c. Bage 5 Barber, b. Wright 1 Sharp, b. Wright 1 Sharp, b. Wright 1 J. Kobinson, l. w 1 J. Kobinson, l. w 7 Freeling, c. Dudson 12 French, b. Groom 9 Thompson, b. Wright 5	Second Innings   14   14   15   Groom   0   16   16   16   16   16   16   16
Byes 65 Wide Balls 66 22	Wide Balls
First Innings.  First Innings.  Turner, b. Winkworth, 5 R. Tickner, c. Thompson., 7 Wheatcroft, b. Winkworth, 9 S. Wright, c. Barber, 4 J. Tickner, l. w 9	E's CLUB.  Second Innings.  c. Barber. b. Sharp. Absent. b. French. b. Sharp. b. Sharp.

122 By the foregoing, it may be seen that neither parties scored so much this year as on the pre-vious, though all present, who witnessed both matches, say the latter play was superior to the

Wide balls.....

of the Canadian players this year, seven of them are members of the Toronto Club, and come from the neighborhood of Toronto; two are members of the Guelph Club; one gentleman from Mentreal; and one from Kingston, Canada.

STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA .- The letter bags of this steamer will close in this city to-morrow aftertoon. She leaves Boston on Tuesday.

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA, Ryric, from Boston, arrived at Halifax, 18th instant, at 11½ P. M., in fifty-seven hours. She was detained twelve hours beyond her usual time, by a strong casterly wind. She left for Liverpool at 3 A. M., on the 19th, with ten additional passengers.

SICKNBSS .- The Newbernian (N. C.) says: -- We have been much concerned for some weeks to hear of the sickness and mortality which prevailed in some of the counties above us. In Duplin, we learn, whole families have been prostrated at a time, and the mortality has been slarming. Other sections continuous to the waters of Neuse and Tarrivers have suffered severely.

DISEASE IN THE WEST.—The St. Louis Gazette says.—"The fever and ague, and indeed remittents and intermittents of every type and degree, seem prevalent enough, however; while from the interior, frem all sections of illinois, Missiouri, and the Upper Mississippi, comes to us intelligence of universal sickness. St. Louis, indeed, is now probably the most healthy spot in the circuit of a thousand miles."

MORMON AFFAIRS -Orson Hyde, one of th Mormon Affairs — Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon imposters, has written a letter denying all the material statements made in the rec. It letter to fish ney Rigdon. He charges that Rigdon was expelled from the Mormon church for offences entirely different from those alleged in his letter. These Mormon teaders will soon satisfy all the world that they are just that description of men that they have been represented to be by those citizens of Missour and Illinois, who have had the best opportunity of knowing them.—St. Louis Era, Sept. 18.

Ohio RIVER.—There were only twenty inches of water in the channel of the river, at Pittsburg, on We nesday last. Light drift boats still continue to run from that city to Cincinneti.

Important from Mexico —By the Fortuna at this port, says the N. O. Picayune of the 19th inst, we have intelligence of a late date from Mexico.—She sailed on the 8th inst, from Vera Cruz. We have had some conversation with a passenger who came by her, from which and other sources we derive the following information.

The town of Matamoras has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th alt, and was more tremendous in its effects than the hurricanes of '35 and '37. More than two-thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. As to the extent of the loss of life we are not accurately informed. The correspondent of El Censor de Vera Cruz estimates the whole loss at above two hundred souls. The direct destruction, however, so far as we can learn, was at the two mouths of the Kio Grande, some thirty miles below the city Matamoras. Here scarcely any were saved. In writing of Matamoras, the editors have nothing to mitigate the extent of its ruin. They describe it as a beautiful city; abounding in luxurious habitations, and provided not only with the necessaries of life, but many of its most refined luxuries. In a moment, as it were, every thing was laid waste. We cannot do better than to copy from Il Diario del Gobierno, being the report of the first Alcalde of the city to the General Government:

"Except the houses of DonPedro Jose de la Gaza, of Donna Juana Perea and the new church, there is not a building which is not much damaged or which is not a heap of ruins. The following persons have perished in the crash: an infant son of Don Mariano Aguado, an artillery soldier, and three women are badly wounded, but still survive.

"Among those buildings are the artillerybarracks and the hospital juuta, containing nearly 100 sick, the wall of the prison, and halt of the graveyard. To tell every thing in one word—the greater part of the population are compelled to live in shantees built among the ruins of their houses. I leave your excellency to imagine t

Our new Minister to Mexico, ex-Governor Shan Our new Minister to Mexico, ex-Governor Shannon of Ohio, has reached his destination, but, we
have sorry to say, minus his rendy money and anything he may have had about his person. On his
route between Vera Cauz and the capital, the stage
in which he was a passeager was waylaid and the
minister robbed of whatever he had about him. A
fine commentary this upon the efficiency of a
government about to send some thousands of men
into the field against Texas.

The intelligence is confirmed that Gen. Ampudia, the man who Mr. Cheves says in his eloquent
letter, has put himself beyond the pale of civilization, is to command the forces destined to act
against Texas. He has been at the capital, where
we almost hoped he would not dare venture after
the atrocities of Tabasco, and left for his command. [This is a mistake, Ampudia is not to command.]

One of the pleasant features of the news we re-

mand. [This is a mistake, Ampudia is not to command.]

One of the pleasant features of the news we received yesterday from Mexico was the release of the following individuals confined at Perofé, viz. Capt. Wm. Ryon. Col. W. F. Wilson, the famous and efficient old Sheriff of Galveston Island, Wallace James Armstrong, and Thomas Tatem. The same day that the news of the release of these prisoners was communicated to them, the prison was visited by the Hon. Mr. Shannon, then on his way to Mexico. Ol course he was most warmly welcomed. He inquired particularly into the circumstances of each of the prisoners, and into the general mode of treatment which they received. Most sincerely do we hope that through his intervention the Mexican Government may be induced to extend its elemency to the remaining prisoners there.

ere. It may appear rather singular that while Mr.

It may appear rather singular that while Mr. Shannon was humanely acquainting himself with the state of the prisoners at Peroté, he received from the Gevernor of the Castle an order for his protection on the road to Puebla. As it turned out, the escort failed near Puebla, and the robbery took place which we have mentioned above.

The treatment received by the Peroté prisoners would seem to vary very much. While some of them are compelled to work, coupled in chains, like beasts of burden, others are allowed very great and ignore—for prisoners. One of the latter writes as a truly touching letter, in which he aunounces the departure of those who were released. They were all known to be in circumstances of present embarrasment and almost of indigence, and the poor prisoners who were left behind failed not to contribute the last mite of their little all to affird to their more fortunate comrades the means to reach their homes. Such an incident is honorable to humanity.

As to the preparations which Mexico is making

As to the preparations which Mexico is making As to the preparations which Mexico is making for the invasion of Texas, we can learn very little of a definite nature. That active operations are going on in enlisting and equipping troops, there is no doubt. But our personal informants and our correspondents seem to question whether the conquest of Texas be the object in view. There would seem to be but one other, and that is plainly indicated in some of our letters—to make Santa Anna dictator. But this is a subject on which we shall not be loug left in the dark.

All the papers we receive from Vera Cruz are

dictator. But this is a subject on which we shall not be loug left in the dark.

All the papers we receive from Vera Cruz are clothed in mourning for the wife of Santa Anna She appears to have been held in the highest personal esteem, independent of her elevated rank.

The fever had almost entirely abated at Vera Cruz when the Fortuna left. Our informant heard nothing of it. The British sloop of war Inconstant, and the Rose, which lately visited us, and two Spanish brigs were the only vessels of war at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Canalizo set out from the capital for San Luis de Potosi on the 19th of August, accompanied by all his staff, to take command of his division of the army destined to operate against Texas.

Our readers may remember certain paragraphs in the Diario del Gobierno, censuring the Mexican Congress vehemently for their tardiness in voting the four millions required by the government for the invasion of Texas These attacks appear to have irritated Congress, as they are suspected to have emanated directly from Santa Anna. They have accordingly been formally repelled in a maniesto of considerable torce and dignity issued by Congress. That body not only conceived it necessary to reply to the violent tirades of the official journal, but addressing itself directly to the government, demand sariefactory explanations of a course so offensive and scandalous, and requires a statement of the causes which have prevented the government from interfering for the suppression of such abuses. The Fresident answers the manistatement of the causes which have prevented the government from interfering for the suppression of such abuses. The President answers the manifesto of Gongress in a manner which demonstrates pretty plainly his knowledge of and acquiescence in the offensive articles. He denies the right of Congress to interrogate him—declares that the language of the manifesto is that of a reprimant addressed by a superior to an inferior, and that he caunot recognize the existence of this inquisitorial power in Congress. He concludes by protesting against the manifesto as illegal and improper Mexican brig Roselvinia, Poucol, was lost on the 1st instant, off the mouth of the Brazos, and four of her crew were drowned.

BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The North American states the following interesting and important acts respecting the growth of Philadelphia. In the city proper, the number of new buildings erected this year, or new in progress, is 400; in the Northern Liberties, 118: in Spring Garden, 459; in Kensington, 143. Total, 1500.

(190.)
We have not included in the above returns any new duildings in Southwark, Moyamensing, or West Philatelphia, which will increase the number about 200, making a total of upwards of 1306 buildings, of which about thirty are frame, and all the rest of brick, stens or marble, and of most substantial character.

Navat.—The U. S. ship Savannah was at Cal-lino on the 18th of July, and was to leave on the 20th for Panama, to receive the new Commodore, who is expected to take the place of Commodore Dallas, feccased. The U. S. schooner Shark arrived at the sam-port on the 13th of July from Panama. The U. S. frigate United States sailed from Callao on the 5th of July for Norfolk. The U. S. ship Relief was about leaving en the 18th of July for Valparaiso, to procure supplies for the squadron.

the Isla of July for Vapparaso, to procure supplies for he squadron.

The U. S. brig Dolphin, now at the Navy Yard, Gosport, is to be fitted out immediately for the Mediterracian. The sloop of war Jamestown, at Norfolk, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately—it is reported that the is to be the flag ship of the African squadron, under he command of Com. Charles W. Skinner. She is exceed to sail: in November. The sloop of war Dale, a New York, is also to be fitted for the coast of African—Commander Montgomery has been ordered to the sloop of war Pottsmouth, at Portsmouth, N. H.; and Lieutenan Baarles Turner has been ordered to the command of the Strie.

The sloop of war Fairfield, in the Mediterranean and Jyane in the Pacific, it is said, have been ordered home, and it is rumored that the sloop of war St. Marys, which to be launched shortly from the Navy Yard, Washing on, will be ordered to the sediterranean, under com-mand of Commander John Saunders.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—We repeat our de HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—We repeat our de-clarations that the city was never more healthy than at the present moment, notwithstanding the crosk ings of some of the city papers. The cry of yellow fever is all stuff, humbug, got up for effect. We conversed yes-ing with several of the most prominent physicians in the city, it. Stone among the rest, and they assured us that in private practice they have not met half a dozen cases. The few cases that have occurred in the Hospital are per-fectly understood by people who live in New Orleans, and he attempt to get up an epidemic just before the Presi-dential election, only excites a smile of derision.—N. O. Tropic, Sept. 19.

POLITICS IN CANADA.—The Montreal Courier says that Messrs. Baldwin and Small, ex-members of the Cabinst, have followed the example of Messrs. Lafontaine and Morin, throws up their silk gowns of Queen's coursel, in consequence of expressions in a recent reply of Silk Charles Metcalfe to an address, which they understand as impeaching their loyalty.

Lower Police Office, Sept. 28.—Lost, a Paceage of Money in an Eating House. Yesterday morning a young man named James W. Lewis, appeared at the Pedice Office, and charged Henry Leonard, a waiter at Goning's Eating House in Nassau street, with stealing a package containing \$41 38. belonging to 8. Neamith and where, from onco I the tables in that rating establishment where he had left if. He stated that he went into the house to cat his breakfast and laid the package on the table, and that the accured was the last person that waited upon him. He left the house, forgetting to take his package of money, and did not discover that fact until nearly an hour atterwards. On returning to Gosling's, he made laquiry relative to the money, and several of the waiters were called up, but none could give any account of it.—The inquiry resulted in the discovery of the fact that immediately after Mr. Lewis left the house, Leonard was missing, and upon being asked as to where he had been, he said he went to the post office to enquire for a letter.—From this fact with that of Leonard's being the last waiter at the table, Mr. Lewis left he house, saying that he should obtain a police officer. Soon after Leonard left the premises, and was arrested by officer at the table, Mr. Lewis left upon the fact that waiter at the table, Mr. Lewis left upon the fact the house, saying that he should obtain a police officer. Soon after Leonard left the premises, and was arrested by officer charged him with the oftence, when he said "he would make it all right." He was immediately examined and fully committed in the sum of \$5000 bail to unswer the charge

and fully committed in the sum of \$500 bail to answer the charge
Distinguished Customers.—While this case was pending, officer Martin brought in the celebrated tragedian" John Lamerelle, better known as the "Little Greek," who was laboring undersevere delirium, caused from intemperate habits, and a severe blow on the rear part of the head, produced from cause unknown. Unless some excellent medical aid is it mediately called in, 'the little Greek' will never "spout" again.

About the same time, the extraord nary Hermit, who has lived "under the rock" in the Twelfith Word, was brought in, dressed as usual, in clothes containing as many colors and patches as the cost of Joseph. He has remained under the rock all summer without labor, and has obtained sustenance from the neighbors in the vicinity, who humanely caused his arrest injorder that he may be detained on Blackwell's Island during the winter. He is a German by birth, and is evidently insane, although answers all questions put to him with apparent correctness.

Before a full Bench.

Before a full Bench.

Before a full Bench.

Amsden vs. Wittem S Denera.—This was an action brought to recover the value of gas light which was used in the Restaurant of the Chatham Theatre. It appeared that the plaintiffs in error rented the room on a written contract, by which they were bound to pay a certain amount of rent—no special agreement being made in relation to gas, which it was contended was received as an appurtenance belonging to the premises. The case was brought before the Marine Court, and parole evidence was offered and admitted, which went to show that there was an arrangement in relation to the allowance for gas. Counsel for the defendant put in the objection, to the effect that periole evidence was not admissible, where a written contract was in existence, but the court overruled, and the lesser got a verdict. The case was brought up en certiorari, and judgment was reversed

Mr. A. D. Russell, for plaintiff in error; Mr. C. W. Sandford, for defendant in error.

Win Viceland vs. Win Lynch.—This was an action existic to, commenced in the Marine Court, for injuries done to a cab. Plaintiff declared specially, and averred that in 1844 it had occurred. Proof was shown that the occurrence took place in 1842, and a non-suit was moved on the ground that there was a variance between the proof and the declaration, when Judgment was g ven for the plaintiff. The case was brought up on certiforari. Judgment reversed.

B. S. Billinge, for plaintiff; C. S. Roe, for defendant.

the ground that there was a variance between the proof and the declaration, when judgment was g ven for the plaintiff. The case was brought up on certiorari. Judgment reversed.

B. S. Billinge, for plaintiff; C. S. Roe, for defendant. Silas C. Smith ads H. M. Whilleshy.—This was an application to be discharged. It appeared plaintiff brought his suit against defendant in May 1843. Issue was joined and a bill of exceptions was drawn in December, and it was settled. Some subsequent proceedings were had and no notice of the bill of exceptions was taken. A judgment was entered and notice was given by Plaintiff's Actorney, an argument being made by him in March term. An execution was issued on the judgment, and an arrest was made. Ruled —Motion granted; but defendant can not bring an action for false imprisonment.

R. S. Williams' and Deniel Lord, Jr. vv. H. W. Field — This was a motion for false imprisonment.

R. S. Williams' and Deniel Lord, Jr. vv. H. W. Field — This was a motion for a bill of particulars on an article of sale for a parcel of land. Buled —That order appealed from be affirmed—That defendants application for a bill of particulars of the plaintiffs' application for a bill of particulars of defects and objections to the title of the land mentioned in the declaration be granted, and that defendant's attorney furnish a bill of particulars in ten days.

Jesse B. Speimon ads. John B. Bout c't ux.—This was a motion for costs against the executors, on a sol pros. It was an action of covenant, commenced in April last, and motion was made for the production of books, papers, &c. Ruled—That liberty is allowed to discontinue suit, without costs, as no costs are to be allewed for the motion in Chambers er upon the appeal.

John L. White vs. John L. Vendervoort—In this case the judgment was affirmed.

Richard Reed ads. Senjemin B Brook—Like rule.

Charles Leforts and Ellen his Wife ads Charles Ruland. A new trial is granted—costs to abide the event.

Common Pleas.

Before a Full Bench
SEFT. 28.—DECISIONS.—Nuivard M. Vallie ads. Edward Elleworth—Order at Chambers modified so as tequire \$17 to be paid by the plaintiff within two days after notice of this rule. No costs allowed on this appeal George Sufield vs. Momenth B. Hart.—App. al from taxation sustained in part, and in part denied as written No costs to either party.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Sherman.

SEFT 28.—Sydney Dolan vs. Willem Pearsall—In thi
action, which was reported in yesterday's Herald, th
jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$46.

Court Calendar—Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT—4, 22, 64, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 27, 30, 35, 41, 48, 70, 80, 81, 83, 86, 87, 90.

REGISTRATION OF THE INDIANS.-Mackinac, the

REGISTRATION OF THE INDIANS.—Mackinac, the ingly site of our Mediterraneans, has recent', been literally encompassed by savages. Some 3500 of the liferent bands of Chippewas assembled thereto receive their annual stipend from the General Government, and beit lodges and bark cances arranged along the silvery leach presented a fine view of an extensive indian encompment. Previous to receiving the payment registration of the numerous families of the tribe, takes place, and a correspondent of the Chicago Journal thus patterns. campment. Previous to receiving the payment a registration of the numerous families of the trib, takes place, and a correspondent of the Chicago Journal thus notices he registration at Mackinac:—In the registration of the indians, it is an object for them to make their families as aumerous as possible, being paid per capits. Barefaced alsehood and every species of cunning were resorted to be enable them to count. Children were lent and borowed—accomplices correborated each other's atatements, and endorsed each other's falsites—but all to very little fiect. The very efficient officer of the Government in limost every instance datected the deceit and discovered the truth. A smile from the whole assembly greeted a failure in any of these attempts at deception. A group, consisting of a slender youth of fourteen, a woman of nature years, and a number of grave, noble looking old men, at racted my attention. On inquiry I found them he hereditary chieftain of the tribe, with his mother and privy councillors. A strong leaver of cunning destroyed in the young chieftain an otherwise fine countesance; the queen mother bore the impress of high rank in the partectly negligue arrangement of her costume, which caree protected her from the vulgar gaze. But the old braves, who composed the council, would have graced any court in Christendom. One, the prime minister, the Nester of the group, was a magnificent fellow—about three score years and ten, erect, commanding, with eye undimmed and countenance denoting intellect and energy; ne seemed the last remnant of the nobility of his race.—An instance of the arrogance of the young chieftain, perfectly characteristic of the savage, occurred in the evening. He bought a barrel of flour, becknowed three or four tout fellows to roll it to his tent, and strutted beside them with folded arms, with all the pride of the Cæsars.—Cleveland Journal.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.—Several farmers in his quarter have coltivated a new variety of wheat, for a year or two past, with great satisfaction. It is called Alabama(wheat, from the fact, that about § a pint was brought here from that State in 1839, by an observang farmer. After finding that it succeeded well in this climate, he disseminated it for seed, and it is computed that this year 2,000 bushels have been raised, ohiefly in he Whitewater valley. It takes the preference, by far, over all other kinds of whest brought to this market, veighing from 64 to 68 lbs. to the bushel. Its yield has everaged about 30 bushels to the acre this seasen, and the erop was so forward, that, at Harrison, in this county, it was all harvested by the 6th of June; one man in that years arised this season 800 bushels, that sells quick at \$1 per bushel, for seed. Its culture in this quarter, and a the neighboring parts of Indiana and Kentucky, will be argely extended this fall. The Clermont Fourier Association will alone sew 160 acres with it. Mr. Bradbury if Fagin, and probably other millers here are selling it of farmers, for seed, at \$1 per bushel. The supply, however, is far short of the demand.— Cincinnati Atles. NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT .- Several farmers

SNAKE STORY.—One of our subscribers, living on Hevia street, killed on Saturday last, in the neighborhood of the work-house of the Second Municipality, a mocasin stake which measured five feet and nine inches a length, having in its stomach a toad and a common sized land terrapia or "gopher?" The snake measured fourteen inches in circumference at the point where the terrapin mass deposited. His snakeship must have recently taken his meal, as decomposition had not commenced with either the toad or terrapin.—N. O. Pic. Sept. 17.

MURDERERS ARRESTED -The Concord Fr states that Goldsmith, charged with the remander Hildreth, in Stow, a lew weeks since, a surder of apprehension a reward of \$200 was offered of for whose men of that town, was arrested in Wilter by the Selective lay last. He was recognized by a real of N. H. on Monscription given of his person in the analogilis.

AMBERSET COLLEGE - he Freshman class is AMMERSET COLLEGE The Freshman class is erger than for two year in frevious—numbering 34. for the office of President, as he will buntle successor a obtained. The department of orawas appointed, but his people refused to release him from his present charge.

NAVAL.—The following United States vessels of AVAL.—I.Be following United States vessels of war are now lying in the harbor of Pensacola, viz. he sloop Falmouth, Commander Sands; sloop Vandalis om'r Chauncey; brig Lawrence, Lt. Coma'g Jarvis; steamer Gen. Tay or, Lt. Farrand, and steamer Poinsett, Licut. Semmer hea French corvette Brilliante, and brig Mercurie, saller tom Pensacola on Wednesday morning—destination of he former, Vera Cruz.

90-FALL STYLE OF HATS. -J. M. TICE & Co. prices the attention of the public to their large and eleganisorment of Hats and Caps now on hand at their encorrum of fashion, No. 9 Bowery, where the most fastiblous annot help being suited, and the most economical will all it greatly to their advantage to purchase, superfine Nutria Hats.

\$4.00 and \$5.00 apperfine Nutria Hats.

\$5.00 and \$5.00 apperfine French Moleskin.

\$5.00 and \$5.00 apperfine French Moleskin.

\$5.00 and \$5.00 apperfine French Moleskin.

Circuit Court. Circuit Court.

Sept. 28.—A. Allerton als. M. Calknis—This was an action of trover to recover the value of oxen taken by the direction of a party named Erastus Wheaton, and claimed to have been bought by him from the plaintiff. Viaintiff it suppared proved that the defendant said he took them by Wheaton's orders. Defendant tried to justify under W.'s alleged title. Plaintiff gave no evidence and a recorded judg out in the Common Pleas in favor of the plaintiff against Wheaton, for the same cattle, was put in. The defendant in said suit having been produced as a witness, and plaintiff contended that the record was conclusive Verdict for plaintiff

For plain iff H. P. Hastings—For defendant, A. G. Rausen and E. W. Chester.

"There is perhaps nothing more distinctive of birth than the hand"—Byron.

(37 REJOICE—VE FORTUNE HUNTERS, THAT Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap will give to your hands all the softness, whiteness and delicacy of the highest born and distinguished in the most refined and polished courts of Europe, besides eliciting a beaut fully transparent polish to your nails. A slight pressure from such a hand, give 1 to beauteous heiress or gentle maiden, would irresis ibly incline her to admire site possessor.—Reader, this is no fiction. Gouraud's Medicated Soap has actually the chemical property of changing sallow, rough, pimpled, tanned, cruptive skins, into the most delicious, delicate whiteness you could possibly de sire. Found only at 67 Walker at, first store from Broadway, 60 cents s'cake; Jordon, 2 Milk at, Boston; Lowell, Carleton & Co; Pearce, Albany; Backus & Bull, 224 River st. Troy; Storrs, Hudson, Gray, Poughkeepsie; 74 Chesnut st.; hiladelphia.

OG- MUSINGS—(Not) by Miss M A Browne They are freekled? Who are freekled? All on whom the sunbeams fell: Some much like a trout are speckled— Others like a granite wall; But the famous Sosp of Geuraud Cometh like an angel bright— Changing are s, neck, face and forehead into a most brilliant white.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP IS the most astonishing article ever invented for the remova of freckles, tan and pimples from the skin; so rapidly does it effect its object that seldom mers than one cake (50 cents) is requisite for a cure. Found only at 67 Walk er atroet, its store from Broadway; Jordan; 2 Milk street sole agent for Boston; Carleton and Co., Lowell.

(g2-MEDICAL ADVICE, IN PRIVATE DISEASES.—
The members of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery, continue to direct their particular attention to all diseases of a private nature, and can condicantly promise to persons requiring medical treatment, a safe and permanent currently medical treatment, a safe and permanent currently without injury to the constitution or confinemer, t from business. Invalids are particularly requested to make application to the College on the first appearance, of those diseases, as a vast amount of suffering and \*ime may be thus avoided. One of the members of the, College, for many years connected with the principal hospital in Europe for the cure of those complaints, at ends for consultation daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Terms.—Advice and Medicines \$5., -a cure guaranteed. IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY! NVALIDS.—Persons living in the country, and finding t', inconvenient to make

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.—Persons living in the country, and finding it, inconvenient to make personal application, can have for warded to them a chest containing all medicines requirite to perform a radical cure, by stating their case explicitly, together with all symptoms, time of contraction and treatment received elsewhere, if any, and enclosing \$6, post paid, addressed to W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent. Office and consulting rooms of the College, 95 Nassau st.

Omee and consulting rooms of the College, 95 Nassau st. ftg— PiMPLES AND SORES UPON THE FACE, and all Cutaneous affections. There is, perhaps, nothing which disfigures a person as much as pimples and bad breakings out upon the face. They are exceedingly toul-lessome, and show that the system is in an unhealthy state, and that the blood is impure, and yet how many suffer them to remain, when by the use of one bottle of Comstock's Sarsaparilia these morbid humors would entirely disappear. It is an effectual alterative to the whole system, and restorer of purity to the blood, always giving one to the stomach, strength to the bowels, and promoting digestion. Sold at 21 Courtland street. Price 50 cents per bottle, or \$4 per dozen, in as large bottles, and warranted as good as any sold for \$1.

og- CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED. -Tes one Mixture, prepared by the College of Medicine and harmacy of the city of New York, is confidently resonanced for all cases of debility produced by secret in lalgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable remoty for impotence, sterility, or barrenness (unless depending on mal-formation.)

Single bottles \$1 each; cases of half a dorse 26; caracilly packed and sent to all parts of the Union.

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W.S. RICHARDSON, M. D. Applications and Pharmacy of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the College of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the College of th

GG—"HOWEVER BEAUTIFUL THE COUNTEteeth, accompunied with bad breath, it beer dirty set of
a disgusting spectacle, but a perfect peat, mes not only
Dr Sherman's Orris Tooth Paste is a per
atful dentrifices in injure the enamel; and it renders whiteness, while it destroys all injure the enamel; and it renders whiteness, while it destroys all injure the enamel; and it renders whiteness, while it destroys all injure the enamel; and it renders whiteness, while it destroys all injure the enamel; to the teeth of a pearly and acts as a preservative to be teeth. Try it once and have ever used. Dr. Sherr is by far the best article you street. Agents, 227 Huds and swarehouse is 106 Nassau way, 3 Ledger Building on, 188 Bowery, 77 East Broad.

Boston.

V. S. RICH APPRON. M. D. Apost

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OCF-WE HAVE OCCASI/NALLY INDULGED THE hope that a mere notice of a valuable article would be sufficient inducement to cause, men to look after the things that make to their good; mence we have only noticed Dr. Blackwell's Ant Acrid T inclure and Scotch Renovator, in the most delicate and ry fined manner; but when we look upon the sad and with ring effects of Venereal Poison, the sallow complexion. It is show but uncerring heetic lever, carious bones, eating, ulcers, the inert and irritable state of the system, we muy to caution them how they trifle with such a complaint. The advice of many that have been enved from the her reors of venereal disease. It, not to trifle with the commor a place medicines for this for midshle ene my, but try, and that without delay, Blackwell's Ant Acrid Tincture, and Scotch Renovaror. It is he only remedy ever directored that will effectually curs venereal fiseases. For sale by it is Bernard, 9? Nassau street, New York, the only make it effects after. For sale also, by w. W. Page, agent for Boston Backue & Bull, agents for Troy, New York; and Dr. T stillman, agent for New Orlens. OF RICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIX

to- RICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIX tyre, for the permanent cure of primary or secondary typhilis, venereal ulcers, nodes, or any complaint produced by an injudicious use of mercury, or unskilful medical treatment. All persons suspecting a venereal taint emaining in their system should use this powerful purider without delay, as no person can consider himself safe after having the venereal disease, without thoroughly leansing the system with this justly celebrated alterntive. Sold in single bottles at \$1 each. In cases of half dezen it \$6; carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union. Sold at the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, 96 Nassau, treet.

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plaint, and have been subjected to its attacks for year hereby frequently causing detention from business, sometimes even a complete prostration. Such as and subject of the subject of th

ical cure of gonorrhou, gleet seminal emissions, and all he result of twenty years we seminal emissions, and all he result of twenty years we experience in the Hospfial de ventor, Professor pronounced by their celebrated in liseases of the velpeau, as an infallible remedy for all theoret times ure thrat. They effect a cure in a much oreate, does an any other remedy, without tainting the roundary greeing with the atomach, or confinement whether meas. Price, 41 per box. Soin at the College of the and Pharmacy, 95 Nassau street.

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GOURAUD'S CELEBRATED POUDRE SUB-ile, for eradicating hair from females' upper lips, low orcheods, or the stubborn beard of man. Found in New York, only at 67 Welker street, last ore from Broadway. Is sold in Boston early at A. S. Jordan's, 2 Milk street. Seware of half-price imitations.

OG-GOURAUD'S SPANISH LILY WHITE, FOR the complexion, besuttifully scented, and of the utmost surity, at 67 Walker street, las store from Broadway. Found only in Boston at A S. Jordan's, 2 Milk street, larleton and Co., Lowell; Buckus and Bull, Troy; Pearce, Albany; Storrs, Hudson; Gray, Poughkeepsic. 25 cents a box.

107- DO YOU WISH TO HAVE A BEAUTIFUL read of hair, entirely free from dandruff? Then procure that the first half of the Balm of Columbia, which has stood the test f year's trial, and has gained a reputation far surpassing my other article in use No lady or gentleman should over be without this Balm. Sold at 21 Courtland street.

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